

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS
in Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

We invite attention to the following brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for their money.

The following are being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers. They are selected wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growth at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Individual and general use).

Port wine. See Particulars.

A Alto Douro, good quality.
A Fine Capsule \$10 \$100

B Superior quality. Red Capsule 12 110

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality. Black Seal Capsule 14 125

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior. Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 18 150

SHERRIES.

A Deluxe Pale Dry, dinner wine Green Capsule 6 60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine Green Seal Capsule 7.50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10 100

G.C. Superior Old Dry. Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10 100

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine White Seal Capsule 12 110

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality. Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14 125

Fine Case 1 doz. 2 doz. Quarts Pintos.

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4 \$4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50 5.00

C St. Julian, Red Capsule 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capsule 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK & CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various brands in stock, on application.

For doz. Per Case. Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$18 \$1.20

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 18 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy Malt, Blend, Red Capsule 18 1.40

C Watson's Aboe-Glenorchy, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75

D Watson's H. K. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Red Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old Green Capsule 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old Green Capsule 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old Green Capsule 12 1.10

GIN.

A Fine Old Tonic White Capsule 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened White Capsule 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island \$150 per Gallon.

LICQUERS.

Benedictine Maraschino Curacao Heering & Cherry Cordial Cherrystone Dr. Sigerst's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES OF APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only correspondence relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 12 p.m. yesterday.

It is not improbable that H.M.S. *Lion* will go to Ichang and remain there while the water is high, being subsequently relieved by H.M.S. *Eliza*, which is now being overhauled in Tung-kao Dock, Shanghai.

The Japanese *Gazette* reports that a passenger boat running on the river Huya a few days ago struck against a rock near the famous Buddhist Temple of Kai Province, and went to pieces, 25 of the 24 on board being drowned.

The Shanghai *Mercury* says that on the 9th inst. discrepancies were discovered in the accounts of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's computation, the amount probably running into five figures. It is believed he has been speculating in native stocks.

Captain T. Ginnrich, master of the *Murik*, the largest sailing ship afloat, now at Singapore, died rather suddenly on the 5th inst. of apoplexy. A short time ago, says the *Straits Times*, Captain Ginnrich celebrated his jubilee as master in the *Murik*'s service.

The Spanish mail steamer *Salvador* arrived at Singapore on the 6th inst. from Manila with her engine broken down, which will (says the *Straits Times*) necessitate her being docked at Tsin-ping-Tagan. The mail for Manila by the *Orus* will be conveyed either by the *Mercedes* direct or via Sago.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Wusih writes that the Kinmen *Hsin*, one of the Chinese naval magazines, has posted up in its front door a notice directed against the manufacturers who have been doing their best to spread scandalous reports about the doings of the *Emperor* and the *Ministers*. The small boat was captured between the *Shan-tien* and *Li* islands, and was sent to the *Li* coast.

The Mutual steamer *Moyang*, with the first of the new season China tea, arrived at Singapore at 3 a.m. on the 7th inst., cooled up, and left again at noon. The *Moyang* was expected the day before, but did not meet rough weather on the way down from Foochow, which delayed her a little. The Russian steamer *Saraf* and *Petropavlos* were also expected hourly.

The Labuan coal mines, says the *New Five Press*, are going to be largely developed and a railway right up to a 46-foot sea is now in hand for construction. Chinese coolies will number thousands to work on the sea and will number thousands to work on the sea and bring machinery across the sea. The quality of the coal is decidedly good, as good as any in the East.

Writing on the 10th inst., the *Mercury* says—The effects of the suspension of the New Orleans' Banking Contract appear to-day to be even more widespread than was anticipated. There is no doubt that the former will be suspended, and many old residents of New Orleans have returned, and many new ones have come to the city, and the result will be that ordinary creditors, but there appears to be some doubt as to the position of the holders of gold warrants. Many of the people interested in China as depositors belong to the shipping and Police employed and chartered firms, and are very unlikely to bear any loss, but there is no reason to hope they may not have to sustain any. There is an idea prevalent that strong efforts are being made in London to reconstruct the banking of new shawls, which are authorized in the *Emperor's* name. If the scheme succeeds, of which we have no doubt, the name ought certainly to be changed to the word "Oriental," and will palliate. It is well that the Empire, in all its scattered parts, should be united on the basis of the title for ever!

such an occasion, when one of its members is for the moment the child of evil fortune. It is "proper and appropriate," as his Excellency put it, that Hongkong should join with the Mansion House and contribute its share towards the mitigation of misery and distress in another of the Crown dependencies. This is the true spirit, the quintessence, of Colonial Federation. Mutual support in pressing need must emphasize the advantages of Colonial solidarity.

The present is a case in point. The message of heartfelt confidence from Hongkong, and the practical expression of sympathy with which it is accompanied, will lighten the burden of some, at any rate, of the sorrowing, the sick, and the homeless in Mauritius, and will mark once again the fraternal feeling which binds the English-speaking race in patriotic unity.

Although there is no doubt that for the present, at any rate, the policy of the Chinese Government is to repress missionary riots, the spirit of fanaticism so successfully roused by the anti-foreign publications from Huai-nan is not yet laid to rest. Here and there, in different provinces, every now and again proofs are given that the rioters are still unsmouldering, and only recently there have been fresh outbreaks. A missionary in Szechuan, writing to the *Chinese Recorder*, very plausibly says that the troubles in that province are not yet over. The Chinese peasantry are credulous beyond belief, and the numerous stories about foreigners eating babies and similar atrocities are swallowed with avidity. This particular calamity is apparently as hard to slay as the fabled monster Beiraix, and it exposed in all its naked mendacity to our eyes sprung up unashamed in another soon afterwards. Mr. Urebari was able to prove the unfounded nature of this slander at Suifu, but it will no doubt be revived elsewhere. More serious even than these false charges, however, in his eyes appear to be the propaganda which he says is being carried on against foreigners in general by pernicious lecturers or preachers of anti-foreign ideas. He says that while on a journey north of Suifu, he met a party of men, about ten in number, who were visiting the large towns, where they get together a crowd and harangued the people on the sinister designs of foreigners. They also distribute little books at a very small price which contain warnings against foreigners, and cautions not to purchase foreign cottons, rice, or opium, and foreigners generally are held up to odium and contempt. It is claimed for these firebrands that they enjoy the special protection of the Viceroy, and they are proceeding south to Chinkiang, where they are to be received by the British Consul in that city.

The *Mercury* says—We hear that the British Admiral who visited Hankow lately in the *Albion* had no difficulty in getting a audience with the Chinese Emperor on the 13th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 14th ult. The *Albion* was at Wuhan on the 6th, and the *Cheng* on the 7th bound up the *Li* to Yiliang. The *Albion* was allowed to land in Ichang this year, one boat was lost, but it was caught and its occupants punished.

The following is the latest naval intelligence from Shanghai:—Mr. Archibald, R.N.R., Monocacy and Resinae, arrived at Hankow on the 6th, and was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 13th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 14th ult. The *Albion* was at Wuhan on the 6th, and the *Cheng* on the 7th bound up the *Li* to Yiliang. The *Albion* was allowed to land in Ichang this year, one boat was lost, but it was caught and its occupants punished.

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Gonideau, Bishop of Chrysopolis, has been appointed successively to the *Albion* and *Resinae* to the *Albion* and *Resinae* to the *Monocacy* and *Resinae* on the 14th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 15th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 16th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 17th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 18th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 19th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 20th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 21st ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 22nd ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 23rd ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 24th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 25th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese Emperor on the 26th ult. and that he was received by the Chinese 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and seeing that he was a spy, she entered into conversation with him. Finally Hall made an improper proposal which she indignantly rejected. Hall, however, persisted, and he was compelled to independently ascertain her, though not until he made a desperate struggle to escape. When the train reached Great Bowry, Miss Hartals got out, but did not mention the assault to the guards, telling her parents, however, as soon as possible what had befallen her.

The train proceeded, and Miss Averell, a telegraph operator, told Hall that he was in the company of a well-known criminal, in conversation. She repelled his bold advances, but he persisted and grasped her about the waist. Despite her frantic efforts to free herself, he succeeded also in assaulting her. As usual, the communication cord was out of order, and nothing could be done. The man, who was a hired assassin, followed the wild, violation, and many harrowing scenes were witnessed.

LONDON, 20th May.

On Herne Hill Grounds, A. A. Zimmerman of the New York Athletic Club lowered the quarter-mile cycling record, making the distance in 39 seconds. Mr. G. E. Clegg, who has arrived in London and sought the American rights to Oscar Wilde's play "Lady Windermere's Fan," which has been running for the last three months at the St. James' Theatre, Mr. Froehman intends to produce it at his new Empire Theatre in New York soon after its opening. He had already arranged with the manager of the Princess Theatre for "Jane Eyre" to be given here, but he has now decided to give it in English adaptation of M. Bisson's new comedy for John Drew.

The metropolitans are absorbed in a discussion of the location of the international silver conference. The unanimous feeling in England is that the conference ought to hold its meeting in the United States, and that the Americans are prepared to make all necessary arrangements.

The trial of the American naval officer

for killing M. Abeille, has begun.

The courtroom was crowded with prominent people, including many ladies of fashion, dressed in elegant costumes. The weather is warm, and the crowd seated in the courtroom, the temperature being almost suffocating. This had not been the case of the ladies, who sat in the gallery, and the spectators were informed that the Americans are ungrateful to the British.

An action in the Scotch courts has again brought the Marquis of Ailesbury into prominence. The proprietor of Savoyard Forest Hotel, Mr. J. C. Moore, has been found guilty of having, on 25th June, 1890, owing to his discharging a check given the Marquis in payment of a gambling debt. Kornblum does not remember signing the check.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20th May.

The Government has decided to expand 4,500,000 rubles for the construction of new structures along the Neva river, between the Russian frontier.

The Czar yesterday attended the ceremony of launching two new gunboats, after which he witnessed the laying of the keels of four ironclads.

A disturbance that threatened to break out in a riot occurred last evening at the Zoological Gardens in consequence of the publication of a pamphlet, "The Russian Problem," in connection with the request of the Russians' present.

The Germans, in the audience, as soon as the opening notes had been played, began to shout and stamp. The crowd in the gallery was composed almost entirely of members of the aristocratic circles of Nizhniy. Hardly a dozen Americans or Englishmen were seen. Baron Anthonin, President of the Court of Justice and Count de Rovira, Minister of the Republic, represented the government. Deacon was represented by Maitre Donnay, a celebrated advocate of the Paris bar; M. Coirant, an equally well-known lawyer of Paris; Frank Pelletier of the Niort bar, and Sollicitor Brest of Cannes. The Abeille family, though not taking part in the proceedings, were represented by Maitre Laroche.

After the evidence had been taken, the progress of the trial was suspended, and the court reviewed the new held that the evidence presented by the prosecution more prominently than in cases where crime was enacted by passion. Death was waited for and had been an hour both to kill and to obtain evidence for a divorce, and could not therefore be allowed an acquittal.

M. Laroche, in a speech of one year's imprisonment. The accused, who quickly put a volume of lies and greenish whiteness, announced his sympathies of the public.

THE RESULT OF A CHEMIST'S EXPERIENCE MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE SUGAR TRADE.

HAVANA, 15th May.

The process of a French chemist, consisting of mixing molasses with sugar, seems to have produced a complete success if the recent reports from Cienfuegos be true. It is said that the new process is affording excellent results, and yields 114 per cent. first class sugar, polarizing 98.39 degrees on an average.

The managers of the American Sugar Refinery declare that they hope this product will supersede raw sugar ever imported into the United States, and readily pay for all imports of this grain. 1-16th of a cent more, than ruling prices.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, 14th May.

The Barnett & Morris of Bristol containing 2,000 barrels of oil, except for the water and were soon destroyed. The blushing oil ran into the water and the harbour was soon a veritable sea of fire. Five vessels succeeded to the burning fluid and the hulls and rigging of all were badly damaged. Three barrels were washed ashore and sank to the bottom of the harbour. The tanks were emblazoned to avoid confusion, and the buildings and their contents were seriously damaged by fire and water. The flames also spread to a distillery on the opposite side of the river and this building was destroyed.

Lord Randolph Churchill intends to make a tour of South America this year which will last three months.

According to a statement emanating from the Foreign Office Bulgaria threatens to invade Price Ferdinand unless he consents to an immediate marriage in fine form so as to perpetuate the dynasty.

Emperor William of Germany is said to be writing very friendly letters to the King of Serbia, and to the King of Servia, and to the Emperor of Austria, who is to be his son-in-law. It is said to be the object of William to receive similar honours if he visits Paris.

WARSAW, 14th May.

There is a sensation of the most trying nature in his own apartments of Josephine, a beautiful black girl, which has been traced to a lady 12 high in social position named Cecilia, who had been robbing the vaults of the bank, and whose body was found in her possession. She also robbed the girl's room of jewellery and money. It is believed the murderer will be sent to Siberia.

PARIS, 15th May.

The figure published to the effect that the London Times is considering the advisability of publishing simultaneously with its London edition a continental edition which will appear in Paris.

BERLIN, 15th May.

There are great rumours of the reconciliation of Emperor William and Bismarck. Changes in the diplomatic service, however, have caused a report. It advocates the long service with the privilege of purchasing discharge, and a pension to be allowed after 21 years' service, with the option of extending the service. It also recommends confining the enlistment to the Meissen Presidency, as the Meissen is a Meissen one, and the soldiers there have the same as that of British soldiers. The acting president says he has good reason to hope that the council's request of a provisional scheme may be sanctioned, so as to enable something to be done, while the real scheme is being worked out.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 13TH JUNE AT 5 P.M.

STATION. Temperature. Dew Point. Wind. Rainfall. Precipitation. Previous day 4 p.m. on date.

Widneswood 59.68 59.68 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Narracott 59.53 59.53 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Froodow 59.45 59.45 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Ampleforth 59.67 59.67 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Sawdon 59.41 59.41 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Hawthorneside 59.70 59.70 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Canton 59.70 59.70 70 SW 1-3 0.00 0.00

Hawthorneside 59.70 59.70 70 SW 1

TO LET

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
OR UNFURNISHED.

"EASTLEY," 5 Large Rooms, with God.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1892. [1187]

TO LET.

From 1st July.

NO. 5, UPPER TERRACE,
Corner house, Splendid view of Harbour,
and in a cool and airy situation.
Apply to

ALFRED J. MAY,
Victoria College, or as above.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1892. [1247]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED, "ROSE VILLAS
WEST," Bonham and Robinson
Roads.

"BEEZY POINT," ROBINSON ROAD,
ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of TELEGRAPH
House.ROOMS ON PEPPER'S STREET, opposite to
Hongkong Club House, "MOUNTAIN VIEW,"
THE PEAK."KOWLOONPOINT," approaching comple-
tion, in suites or single rooms; three minutes'
walk from Steam Ferry at airy quarter of an
hour.LAND FOR COAL STORAGE at WEST
Point, deep water frontage, and at Kowloon.
GODOWNS, Ware-

GODOWNS at Kowloon Point.

Apply to

SHAW & CO.,
Telegraph House,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1892. [138]

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL,
No. 5, WEST TERRACE.No. 5, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply toG. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central
Hongkong, 11th June, 1892. [1088]COOMBE ROYAL MAGAZINE, G.A.P.
Open to the SW. MONSOON, and protected
from the N. by the Hongkong Fire Level Roads.
Electric Bell, Water laid on.TO LET, ONE Condominium, 5-roomed House.
Apply toEWENS & REECE,
Solicitors,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1891. [141]

TO LET.

"MUSCULUM MAGAZINE, G.A.P.
No. 1, SEVEN-YARD TERRACE.

No. 2, SEVEN-YARD TERRACE.

No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (now
in the occupation of Mr. Au Atack).

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1892. [138]

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st JUNE NEXT.

SECOND FLOOR, DUDDELL STREET No. 3.

Apply to

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. [1109]

TO LET.

NO. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply toCHAN YAU,
No. 1 & 2, Lower Mosque Terrace,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [1012]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, beautifully situated on
CAINE ROAD with Sea View, Garden in
front.

WEST END TERRACE, 4-Boomed House.

Rent moderate.

Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1892. [1293]

TO LET.

"MUSCULUM" at MAGAZINE G.A.P.

FIRST FLOOR NO. 1, BLUE BUILDING.

OFFICES SECOND FLOOR, PRAYA

CENTRAL (lately occupied by Messrs. DUNN,

MELBY & CO.).

GOODWIN, No. 1a, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, at MAGA-

ZIUM G.A.P.

No 2 and 3a, STAUNTON STREET, (Cor-
ner of the Old Bailey).

No. 10, OLD BAILEY.

Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
(newly Built Homes at Lower End of GLEN-

MAY).

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1892. [1239]

TO LET.

A SIX-BOOMED HOUSE, on ROBINSON

ROAD.

Apply to

X. Y.,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1891. [221]

TO LET.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE
"SAIGNEILLECHIE,"

with Stabling.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [1240]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE TOP FLOOR of GIB. LIVINGSTON

& CO.'s House, consisting of Five Spectacular

Rooms and Three Bath Rooms, suitable either

for Dwelling Apartment.

Apply to

GIB. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1892. [997]

TO LET OR SOLD.

NO. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, 5

Gas and Water laid on.

If Sold part of the purchase money can re-

main on Mortgage.

TO LET.

WESTBOURNE VILLA," 5 Rooms,

CHAMBERS, and SUITES OF APART-

MENTS in "WILD DELL BUILDINGS."

Apply to

HUMPHREYS & STAFFE AND
FINCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1892. [1288]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICE on FIRST or

SECOND FLOOR, and GODOWNS,

No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

STOLTFORT & HIRST,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [140]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, and 39, WYNDHAM

STREET.

Apply to

J. A. de CAVALHO,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1892. [1068]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,

a bungalow.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1892. [1038]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

GODOWNS at WANCHAI.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1892. [1240]

TO LET.

NO. 41, ELGIN TERRACE,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. [1013]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESI-
DENCE, 1, Queen's Road East, Terms

\$20 per Month.

Mr. STAINFIELD,

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1891. [1013]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892. [1272]

TO LET.

P. O. G. L. C. & C. CO.,

J. B. W. H. T. H. & B. CO'S.

SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW,

MANILA DIRECT.

HAIPHONG

Hongkong, 11th March, 1892. [1670]

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

BUGS, FLIES,

KILLERS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS!

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS!

"CHELYDRA,"

Captain R. Case will be despatched as above
TODAY, the 15th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1892. [1267]

FOR SALE.

A SMALL INFILCH OF THE WELL-KNOWN

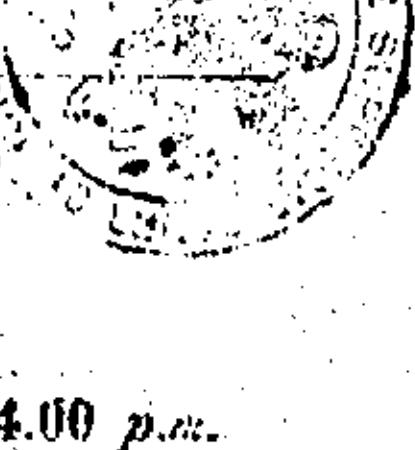
H. M. M. U. M. C. O. S. C. H. A. M. P. A. G. E. N.

In Cases of 1 doz. quarts at \$26 per Case.

SHREWSBURY & CO.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

Issued with the "Hongkong Daily Press," 15th June, 1892.



Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.

QUOTATIONS FOR MAIL OF 15TH JUNE, 1892.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1892, 4.00 p.m.

STOCKS.	CAPITAL.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	WHAT PAID.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.									
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Co. Corporation	\$10,000,000	60,000	\$125	\$125	\$6,300,000	\$30,900.50	30/- for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	Feb. 29, '92	1/- per share, buyers.
Bank of China, Japan & S'p'ns, Ltd.	42,000,000	169,875	\$10	25	22,329.13.7	23/-24.1.9	1890 issue 2/-	Mar. 7, '92	7/-.
Do. Founders	1,250	41	41	41	.....	.....	1890 issue 1/2	.....	.....
National Bank of China, Limited	1,250,000	1,250	45 and 1/2	45 and 1/2	First year.	.....	45 per share	Feb. 14, '92	1/2, sellers.
Do. Do. (Founders)	41,000,000	169,875	\$10	41	21	.....	.....	35 p. ct. d. a. sellers	32.0, sellers.
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Safes Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$800,000	\$481,005	20 per cent. for 1890	Oct. 12, '91	\$30, sales & buyers.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	18,000,000	24,000	\$3.33	\$25	\$700,000	\$247,418	18 per cent. for year ending 31st June, '91	Sept. 18, '91	\$39, sellers.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	21,000,000	5,000	\$200	250	11,200,000	11,200,000	18 per cent. Int. for '90 & 1/2 int. on Reserve	Apr. 29, '92	11.1, 23.3.
Longchow Insurance Association, Ltd.	800,000	6,000	\$100	\$100	801,155.6	801,155.6	1/2 per share	Mar. 12, '92	31.0, buyers.
Castles Insurance Office, Ltd.	22,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$550,000	\$511,167 estimated	Interim dividend 10 per cent. for 1890	.....	.....
Strata Insurance Co., Limited	\$1,000,000	50,000	\$100	\$20	\$125,000	\$117,615.0	5 per cent. for 1890	Jan. 4, '92	99, sellers.
Fire Insurance.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	22,000,000	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	43.8 8.0	1/2 per share for 1890	Mar. 11, '92	82.3.
Macau Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	12,000,000	20,000	\$100	\$20	575,000	\$245.00 1.7	10 per cent. for 1890	Feb. 29, '92	88.0, buyers.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	12,000,000	30,000	\$100	1.0	575,000	\$153,954.7	5 per cent. for 1890	Mar. 18, '92	81.0, sellers.
Singapore Assurance Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	20,000	\$100	1.0	511,575.91	511,575.91	1/2 per share	.....	71.0, buyers.
Enterprise, Chinese, & Macao	1,000,000	80,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	80,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indochina Steam N'tion Co., Ltd.	15,000,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	484,000	484,000	1 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	Feb. 1, '92	11.0, 11.0, buyers.
Chico & Macie G. S. Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	8,000	\$50	\$50	500,000	500,000	1 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	.....	11.0, buyers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	15,000,000	60,000	\$50	\$50	500,000	500,000	1 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	.....	11.0, sellers.
China Mutual & N. Co. prop. ass.	1,000,000	10,000	\$10	\$10	1,000,000	1,000,000	1 per cent. for 4 months ending 31st June, 1891, on	.....	11.0, sellers.
Do. No. ordinary shares	1,000,000	10,000	\$10	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1 per cent. for 4 months ending 31st June, 1891, on	.....	11.0, sellers.
Steam Biscuit Co., Limited	510,000	2,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	3 per cent. for 4 years ending 31st Dec., 1891	.....	11.0, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	31,500,000	15,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	Final div. 10 per cent. for 1890	May 27, '92	11.0, sellers.
Lantau Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	12,000,000	7,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	Final div. 10 per cent. for 1890	May 27, '92	11.0, sellers.
Portuguese Guano Mining Co., Limited	800,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
Brasilia Guano & Charbonnages du Tonkin	10,000,000	8,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	1 per cent. for 4 years ending 31st Dec., 1891	.....	11.0, buyers.
Sciame Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
New Iriania Mine, United	1,000,000	100,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
Balmeval Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
Jatobé Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100,000	\$100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
MINES.									
South Australian Copper Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	200,000	\$1	10	100,000	100,000	1 per cent. for 4 years ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 20, '92	11.0, buyers.
General Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	2,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	1 per cent. for 4 years ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 20, '92	11.0, buyers.
Do. Gold Min.	1,000,000	12,000	\$125	\$125	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Hopewell & Toulon Gold Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Woolsey & Williams' & Sons, Ltd.	1,000,000	2,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Bank of Victoria & Australia, Royal Land Investments and Agency Co., Limited	1,000,000	50,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Kowloon Land & Trading Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	8,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	10,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Goldmining Metal Co., Limited	1,000,000	6,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Do. New Jersey	1,000,000	0,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, nominal.
America Arms Metal & Building Co., Limited	2,000,000	4,000	\$100	100	100,000	100,000	7 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec., 1891	May 1, '92	11.0, nominal.
Hutuborgs' Estate & Finance Co., Limited	1,000,000	15,000	\$10	\$10	100,000	100,000	14 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 25, '92	11.0.
Do. Deferred	1,000,000	12,000	\$10	\$10	100,000	100,000	14 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 25, '92	11.0.
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	10,000	\$50	\$50	.....	Pr. \$61,580.00	None	.....	11.0, sellers.
China Horne Co., Ltd. (old)	2,750,000	7,500	\$100	100	.....	Pr. \$27,624.35	None	.....	11.0, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	5,000,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
Hopewell & Toulon Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	20,000	\$20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, buyers.
H. C. Brown & Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0, nominal.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	3,000,000	80,000	\$10	25	.....	Pr. \$1,319.62	None	.....	11.0, buyers.
Labour Publishing Co., Ltd.	3,250,000	5,000	\$50	50	.....	Pr. \$30,604.24	None	.....	11.0, buyers.
Hongkong and China Was Co., Limited	2,500,000	7,000	\$10	10	14,022.42	14,022.42	10 per cent. for 1890, and 2 p. cent. bonus Aug. 9, '91	.....	11.0, buyers.
Hongkong Pipe Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,000,000	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 12, '92	11.0, buyers.
Goo, Fawick & Co., Limited	1,500,000	6,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	April 1, '92	11.0, buyers.
Hinghong Ice Co., Ltd.	1,125,000	7,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	.....	11.0, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Limited	1,024,000	1,250	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	Feb. 12, '92	11.0, buyers.
H'kong Brick & Cement Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	4,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	.....	11.0, buyers.
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	10,000	\$10	\$10	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	Feb. 16, '92	11.0, sellers & buyers.
Orchidland & Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	1,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 14, '92	11.0, buyers.
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	600	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	10 per cent. for 1891	.....	11.0

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1892.

MR. WHITEHEAD AND THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The legislative session brought to a close on the 7th instant, though short, was, as His Excellency the Governor remarked when adjourning the Council, by no means a barren one. A good deal of work was done, and though a considerable portion of it was the amendment of previous legislation, it was at least satisfactory to get the family Ordinances patched up. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON expressed his obligations to the unofficial members for their services, paying them a pretty compliment at the same time. His Excellency seized the occasion to refer to the recently proposed Retrenchment Commission, and said that if he did not consent to its appointment, it was not because he did not appreciate the weight of the arguments adduced in its support, but because the matter is one peculiarly within the province of the Governor and because he was not prepared to admit that after a short experience of six months he was incompetent to deal with it. "When the time and opportunity arises," added Sir WILLIAM, "honourable members will find me in a position to act, and ready to do so." We are aware that the Governor is pained with a conviction of the desirability of economy, and believes he will use his best efforts to effect retrenchment whenever and whenever it can be judiciously done, but none the less we wish he had seen fit to listen to Mr. WHITEHEAD's suggestion and appoint the Commission. It would without doubt have served a good purpose; it would have shown the directions in which a saving might have been effected without impairing efficiency, and might perhaps have dispelled some instances of insufficiently rewarded labour. However, His Excellency thought otherwise, and preferred to take upon himself the work and the responsibility. The results may be satisfactory in the end, but time will tell, and it is to be feared that the anomalies in the service are less likely to find exposure and secure reform.

In replying to the Governor's address both Messrs. CHATER and WHITEHEAD, while expressing appreciation of His Excellency's remarks with regard to their services in the Council, deprecated the friction set up by the use of the official majority, and Mr. WHITEHEAD pointed out that several of the Ordinances which had just received amendment had in previous sessions been hurriedly made law over the heads of the unofficial members. The non-member, with engaging calmness and confidence, ventured to hope that His Excellency, having given repeated proofs of a desire to meet the wishes of the public, would secure for Hongkong what the late Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY secured for Mauritius, namely, a majority of unofficial members. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON was not, however, to be drawn, and the public are left to imagine what light he regards this latest suggestion of the member for the Chamber. Mr. WHITEHEAD's reference to the late Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was rather unfortunate. That combative Anglophile was a perpetual warfare with the unofficial members during his administration here, and never thought of securing any share of representation for the British community in this Colony. It is true he suggested the appointment of a Chinese member, but that member was his own nominee and filled the place of one of the English members. Not satisfied with this reduction of their numbers, on the departure of Mr. LOWICK in 1880 he filled his place with an official by appointing Mr. J. M. PRICE. In Mauritius he was actuated by the same feeling in securing an extension of the Council, the object being to swamp the English vote by means of Creole members, who would moreover be indebted to him for this measure of "home rule." To Sir George BROWNE Hongkong is indebted for the small measure of representative government it possesses. It was at his instance that the Secretary of State sanctioned the nomination of two unofficial members, one by the Chamber of Commerce and one by the Bench of Justices respectively. We mention these facts as a simple matter of justice and because the case of Mauritius is hardly likely to help us much in Downing Street. Mr. WHITEHEAD would have done better to have stuck to British Honduras as an example for imitation.

The time has come when the community of Hongkong may fairly claim some further extension of the principle of representation. It is possible that this might not have been very strongly urged for some time yet had not the official vote galloped so much. The official majority has been used so frequently and with such effect during the past two or three years that the sense of their impotence has been brought home to the unofficial members in irritating iteration producing natural soreness and setting up a sort of division where harmony only should exist.

The cure for this state of things lies in the direction indicated by Mr. WHITEHEAD. There exist precedents for what he asks without going to Mauritius, the circumstances of which island are very different to those ruling here. That of British Honduras is quite sufficient for our purpose now. There had been friction in that colony over the question of finance, all the unofficial members had resigned, and their places were filled by officials. A new Governor was appointed, and he set to work to heal the breach. The Legislative Council was reconstituted, six unofficial and five official members being appointed. Surely a similar concession might be made here, by the appointment of seven unofficial members to the six official members, and one of the latter might give place to the General in command of the Troops, who certainly ought to have a seat in the Legislative Council as an independent member. The Officer in Command of the Troops at Singapore has always had a seat in the Straits Legislative Council, and in this Colony, where the Garrison is much larger, his exclusion is an incomprehensible anomaly. There would be no reason to fear any startling innovations as the outcome of this concession of an official majority. Colossal in sense would be the joy of the members of the Council, and there would be no likelihood of public opinion failing to notice it.

When offering the suggestion that the unofficial members should be made the majority in the Legislative Council at its last meeting the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD followed it up by hoping that all of them might

be elected by the popular voice, and not as at present mostly by Government nomination. Possibly the hon. member may have thought that by asking the maximum concession, he would be more likely to secure a portion thereof. But he was hardly discreet. There is such a thing as opening the mouth too wide. The Imperial Government may, and we trust they will, grant a further share of self-government to this Colony, and if Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON will cordially back up such a demand, an increase in the numbers of the unofficial members may be conceded. The new members would doubtless be nominated by an electoral body, probably the British subjects on the Jury List, but the Colonial Office are not likely to sanction the nomination of all the unofficial members by the ratepayers. In no Crown Colony is this done that we are aware of, and it is not likely that exception would be made in the case of Hongkong. It was not done in Mauritius. When the constitution of that island was remodelled by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in 1884-85, the Legislative Council was increased to twenty-seven members, of whom eight were *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten were elected by a moderate franchise. It is not likely that much more would be conceded to Hongkong. If two more elected members were granted, it would make the composition of the combined council such as it would be in the case of the old proportion, and it would be useless to moralize on the particular exhibitions which men make of themselves under the gentle pressure of cross-examination. It is of more practical interest to observe how the machinery devised for the prevention of what is euphemistically called "irregularity" works. The first thing that must strike an outsider reading the elaborate bankruptcy reports is the elaborate character of that machinery, and the intricate manner in which the labours of the banker and the merchant are interlocked. It is no simple question of lending money and receiving interest on it, but a perfect labyrinth of securities which the banks have to follow out in detail in order to collect from amongst the miscellaneous cash receipts of the merchant which items which pertain to the particular parcels of goods on which they have advanced. Or the bank must deliver the goods package by package, requiring payment *pro rata* for delivery. To carry out either of these processes the bank would make demands on the combined council such as it would be in the case of the inference to be drawn in that the merchant would be compelled to be considered; by whom they are to be remunerated, and perhaps more than are altogether good for either himself or his creditor. The banker's security is now supplemented by the severe moral obligation which he puts on the debtors, fortified by a signed document which is intended to put the signature in a very disagreeable position should anything go wrong. It is, in short, a lawyer's trap which the two parties agree to run, and it is not just the censure for an adverse result should fall wholly on one of them.

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS.

IV.—THE INFANT PRODIGY.

All the wiso move of the fast passed at its birth, but too many man-midwives spoil the most promising infants. The fate of the infant, destined to the heroic treatment of its numerous parents and dry-nurses. The idea of a full armed warrior springing from the胎元 has ever been a fascinating one, and in the one side, and no confidence at all on the other. The banker trusts, or affects to trust, that in the daily scramble for the means of making ends meet, the proceeds of the particular 100 boxes of soap which are hypothesized by those who are smitten by the malady, who know the general expenses of mankind as moonshine. Without persons of that temerity, however, there would be neither gambling nor speculation, and a debt would be but a very trifling affair.

To return to the for the week ending June 4th Mr. Macmillan adds:—"The feature of most importance in this return is the 8 deaths recorded from small-pox. Up to the end of April 26 cases were reported; during May 24 and in June to date 8 cases have been reported, making a total of 53 cases. From 1st January to date 32 deaths have been recorded, and the fatality rate, 32, of the non-epidemic cases in each month have been deposited at Victoria, Hill and Kowloon districts during the month.

General, grandfather—Inspired the Conservative Committee to propose the construction of a steamship station at Stonecutters Island, the Scavenging Captain's boats at the deep in Ching Wan Bay; a part of each of the Head-quarters in Kowloon, as well as most of the boats in Kowloon, as well as most of the

Government boats for Chinese. A good deal of time has been taken up in visiting houses whose small-pox cases have occurred in investigating the cause, and it is not to say that they should have been deposited as promptly as they should have been.

HOBBY HORSES.

The man who "falls" in business is a convenient target for all shafts, but as a creditor as well as a debtor is necessary to the creation of a debt, there would seem, abstractedly, to be no good reason for assuming that one party is more responsible than the other for the consequences of their combined action. If anything indeed it is rather the creditor who should bear the chief burden of bad debts, because his moral standing is presumably higher than that of the debtor. Some borrowers there are, no doubt, who justify the fact that if there be any favour in the matter at all it is in their power to be given or expected as from the merchant to the banker, for nothing comes out so plainly in all these public exposures as the complete ignorance in which the banker is kept of the true position of his client. There is clearly something rotten in the way business is now conducted, which can only be reached under cover of some great disaster.

V.—THE INFANT PRODIGY.

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VIII.—THE INFANT PRODIGY.

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